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SOURCE Newspapers and periodicals as indicated.

REVIEW OF RADIOIFICATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS, PLANS FOR USSR, RSFSR

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

In November 1952, Sovetskiy Svyazist reported that more than 20,000 wired radio centers, more than 10 million wired speakers, and several million radio receivers had been installed under the Soviet regime. In the postwar Five-Year Plan, the power of wired radio centers grew 3.5 times.(1)

In the November 1952 issue of Radio, V. Vasil'yev, chief of the Main Administration of Radiofication of the Ministry of Communications, announced that during 1950 - 1951 the Ministry of Communications built more than 3,500 new kolkhoz wired radio centers; half of them had a power of 100-500 watts.(2) The Sovetskiy Svyazist article stated that the length of the new overhead lines built and circuits strung in 1950 - 1951 totaled 50,000 kilometers. It mentioned that, in the treeless regions of the USSR, wide use is made of underground cable insulated with polyvinyl chloride; in the last 2 years, 17,000 kilometers of such cables were laid. With the aid of a tractor, up to 15 kilometers of a cable line can be laid in one workday. The article pointed out that Soviet industry has become familiar with the production of two types of kolkhoz wired radio centers: the KRU-2, which can furnish 50-60 wired radio speakers with programs, and the KRU-10, which can do so for 200-250 speakers.(1)

In discussing the Fifth Five-Year Plan, an article in Radio of January 1953 declared that there are to be not less than 30 million wired radio speakers receiving radio programs by the end of 1955.(3) In July 1952, Izvestiya predicted that in 1955, two times more radio receivers and television sets will be sold to the people of the USSR than in 1950.(4) The Radio article stated that the directive of the 19th Party Congress predicted the development of broadcasting on short-wave lengths permitting better reception in towns where all kinds of interference from industry is strong.(3)

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RSFSR

On 24 December 1952, Pravda reported that workers, employees, and kol-khoz workers of Moskovskaya Oblast acquired more than 40,000 radio receivers in 1952.(5)

According to the October 1952 issue of Radio, before 1941 Leningradskaya Oblast was one of the most advanced as far as the number of radio speakers for every 100 residents was concerned. During World War II, 90 percent of all means of communication in the oblast were destroyed. By 1951, the Radio article continued, the prewar level of radiofication was exceeded for both the number and power of wired radio centers, and the number of wired radio speakers.

According to the article, the growth of radio took place chiefly in towns and rayon centers. By the end of 1949, only 10 percent of the kol-khozes had radio relay networks; in all, about 5,000 wired radio speakers were connected to them. Only 13 kolkhozes had their own wired radio centers. In 1950 and 1951, the article stated, the oblast administration of communications took over about 90 wired radio centers which had previously belonged to other administrations and ministries. As a rule they were located outside rayon centers and towns. In 1950, the radiofication of 36 kolkhozes was accomplished, and in 1951 work was conducted on equipping the radio network and wired radio centers in 145 kolkhozes. In 124 of them, the wired radio centers and radio networks were constructed anew. The number of wired radio centers directly located in kolkhozes grew six times in comparison with preceding years. During 1951, the radio receiving network of Leningradskaya Oblast grew by more than 30 percent.

In the first half of 1952, Radio continued, the number of wired radio speakers increased by 11,000 and wired radio centers were equipped in 12 kolkhozes. The number of radio receiving points for every 100 inhabitants of Leningradskaya Oblast was three times greater than in 1940.(6) A report in Leningradskaya Pravda of 19 June 1952 revealed that at that time only 84 kolkhozes in the oblast had their own wired radio centers, that only 25 percent of kolkhoz houses were radiofied, and that 25 percent of kolkhoz wired radio centers operated with a large number of interruptions.(7)

In Velikolukskaya Oblast, according to Sovetskiy Svyazist of May 1952, ten wired radio centers -- two with a power of 500 watts -- and some 2,000 wired radio speakers were installed in the first 3 months of 1952. Some shortage of materials was reported. In the fourth quarter 1951 and the first quarter 1952, the oblast administration of communications failed to receive wires to be used as leads for the wired radio speakers. Trading organizations supplied a small number of loud-speakers, vacuum tube receivers, etc.

According to the same mid-year report, there were only 35,000 wired radio speakers and radio receivers in Velikolukskaya Oblast. A great number of kolkhozes were still not radiofied. The article asserted that, by the end of 1952, the oblast should have more than 50,000 wired radio speakers and radio receivers. The radiofication of the oblast is to be completed in the course of 2-3 years.(8) In November 1952, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya reported that, during 1952, 30 kolkhoz wired radio centers were built and more than 4,000 wired radio speakers installed. The total power of wired radio centers has grown more than five times in comparison with the prewar level.(9)

Izvestiya stated on 30 November 1952 that the 1952 plan for the radiofication of Pskovskaya Oblast had been fulfilled in September 1952 and that 20 new wired radio centers had begun to operate in the oblast.(10)

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On 20 February 1953, Izvestiya announced that there had been no power for operating radio receivers in Voronezhskaya Oblast. No batteries were available and radios had been silent for months.(11)

Pravda reported on 10 November 1952 that more than 20 new wired radio centers had been built in the kolkhozes of the Kuban' during 1952, bringing the number of wired radio centers operating in the region to 508. Sovkhozes and many MPS have their own Urozhay radio broadcasting stations.(12)

In December 1952, Pravda Ukrainy stated that in previous months 800 kilometers of radio lines had been laid in Stavropol'skiy Kray; 62 populated points had received an opportunity to hear broadcasts from radio stations.(13)

V. Grigor'yev, chief of the Rostovskaya Oblast directorate of the radio relay network, reported in Radio of January 1953 that the 1952 plan for the radiofication of Rostovskaya Oblast had been fulfilled in 9 months with the installation of 25,000 wired radio speakers. In 1952, 55 new wired radio centers were installed, about 1,000 kilometers of underground lines and 120 kilometers of pole lines laid, and more than 400 kilometers of wires suspended.

Grigor'yev stated that a 500-watt interkolkhoz wired radio center was built in Sredniy Egorlyk village, Tselinskiy Rayon, for the radiofication of three kolkhozes. The radiofication of all kolkhozes in Rostovskaya Oblast is to be completed in 1953, according to Grigor'yev. The collective of communications workers has agreements with kolkhozes for the installation of 20,000 wired radio speakers. Grigor'yev deplored the poor supply of loudspeakers by trading organizations which affects not only the countryside but also towns and workers' settlements. He declared that loudspeakers were not available for thousands of points otherwise equipped to receive radio broadcasts.

Grigor'yev stated that many questions were still undecided. He said that, for the third year in succession, no statute about kolkhoz and interkolkhoz wired radio centers had been worked out, and, as a result, the operation of such centers was not uniform for all kolkhozes. He mentioned that misunderstandings had also been created by duality in subscription payments, particularly for lines built on the account of kolkhozes and connected to wired radio centers of the Ministry of Communications. He added that procedures for operating and maintaining such lines had not yet been worked out.(3)

Moskovskaya Pravda reported on 14 January 1953 that the radiofication of more than 50 villages had been carried out in Transcaucasia, and that more than 11,000 new wired radio speakers had been installed.(14)

About 100 wired radio centers were in operation on 13 December 1952 in Mordovskaya ASSR, according to Sovetskaya Litva. Some 300 population centers had been radiofied.(15)

On 25 May 1952, Izvestiya reported that 260 consolidated kolkhozes in Omskaya Oblast have their own wired radio centers. By the end of 1952, 70 kolkhoz wired radio centers were to be in operation and more than 100 kolkhozes radiofied from wired radio centers located in rayon centers. The article stated that thousands of families of kolkhoz workers have vacuum tube receivers and crystal sets.(16)

In Tomskaya Oblast, Izvestiya said on 20 November 1952, 80 wired radio centers were built in 1952.(17)

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In discussing radiofication in Altayskiy Kray, Izvestiya reported on 13 January 1953 that, of 1,340 kolkhozes, only 350 have been radiofied completely, and 760 partially. These kolkhozes have radio receivers, but a considerable number of them do not operate because there is no power or for other reasons. Izvestiya complained that in some rayons of the kray not one kolkhoz is equipped with radio facilities. The plan which the Altayskiy Kray Soviet developed several years ago for the kray's radiofication has remained on paper. In 1952, kolkhozes requested the construction of 192 wired radio centers, Izvestiya continued, but the kray administration of communications planned only 105, and actually built only 82. Only 9,000 of the 10,000 wired radio speakers planned were installed. According to the paper, the chief of the kray administration of communications, Matyukhevich, tried to justify himself on the grounds that there was no equipment.

Izvestiya stated that it was difficult to find loud-speakers in the stores of the kray; the kray consumer's union, it added, is obligated to organize the trade of loud-speakers, but has failed to do so. As a result, more than 2,000 wired radio speakers were not working in 1951, and in 1952 the situation was even worse. In addition, few radio tubes have been available. According to Izvestiya, 6,000 wired radio speakers were silent, and of 206 wired radio centers, one fourth work with interruptions and 20 do not operate at all. Izvestiya stated that a great number of kolkhoz wired radio centers do not have radio technicians and, as a result, valuable equipment frequently breaks down.

Izvestiya charged that, although training has been organized for kolkhoz radio technicians, the kray administration of agriculture, which should head it, is indifferent. The paper asserted that the Altayskiy Kray Executive Committee is also indifferent and does not pay any attention to the report of the kray administration of communications about the condition of the existing radio network and what factors impede its work. Many rayon executive committees, Izvestiya concluded, follow the example of the kray. (18)

The Yakutsk administration of communications equipped several kolkhoz wired radio centers in 1952, according to Radio of November 1952. By the end of 1952, Radio predicted, 30 wired radio centers would be in operation. (2)

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